





**THIS WEEK**

Lottery Draw 48 / 77

Minimum First Prize fund: IL750,000

accumulating without limit \* TOMORROW is the last day for handing in Lotto entries. \* Maximum first-prize payment: IL1,000,000.

**THE WEATHER**

Forecast: Warm and dry.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Min-Max	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	10-24	18-24	23
Golan	9-17	20-24	24
Nahariya	16-20	20-25	25
Safed	12-18	22-25	25
Haifa Port	12-18	22-25	25
Tiberias	12-18	22-25	25
Nazareth	13-19	22-25	25
Afula	13-19	22-25	25
Shomron	11-19	22-25	25
Tel Aviv	19-23	23-25	25
B-G Airport	18-20	23-25	25
Jericho	11-18	22-25	25
Gaza	11-18	22-25	25
Beerseba	11-18	22-25	25
Eilat	11-18	22-25	25
Tiran Straits	11-18	22-25	25

**SOCIAL & PERSONAL**

Visitors and friends are invited to attend a meeting of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel featuring a discussion on "Sarah and Mothers in Israel" led by educator Sheila Sar-Sholem, in the series "Our Roots." The time is 4 p.m. tomorrow, November 28, at Mosdon Hahel, 9 Rehov Alkai, Jerusalem. (Communicated)

David Dichter, criminal investigator, will lecture on "Police Work - What Makes Kojak Run?" on Tuesday, November 28, 8.30 p.m. at the home of Julia Slonim, 27 Rehov Horev, Haifa. This is the first of a series of programmes and lectures organized by the AACI's Haifa branch for the specific interest of singles from English-speaking countries. (Communicated)

**ARRIVALS**

Histadrut Secretary General Yehoram Meshel, from Brussels, where he attended a meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive.

Rabbi Allan Smith, director of youth programmes for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and faculty member of YUCL, New York, from a biennial in San Francisco.

**DEPARTURES**

Deputy Minister Yoram Aridor, for a three-week visit to the U.S. on behalf of the Herut party and Israel Bonds (by El Al).

Mrs. Ezra Shapiro, for New York, to attend a dinner honouring her son Daniel as Man of the Year by the American Jewish Committee. (Communicated)

**SINAI OIL**

(Continued from page One)

worthwhile in view of its pressing need for oil supplies.

Israel Lior, Oil Commissioner and head of INOC, told the Post that within a day or two, after the preliminary tests are completed, the Alma II well will be fitted with a special valve and a special platform will be built for commercial exploitation.

Lior also revealed that the offshore rig used at Alma was bought from an insurance company after it had been salvaged from the bottom of the Persian Gulf near one of the Arah Emirate states. The rig was overhauled in the Far East and then, in a complicated operation, was hauled to the offshore site. All in all, the rig cost \$12m.

Lior pointed out that the Neptune company (he would not disclose who its owners are) is not allowed to transfer its rights to any other company, including Israeli firms, without the agreement of the INOC. He said that, according to the agreement with Neptune, the oil belongs to Israel and Neptune is entitled to 25 per cent of the profits.

# Parties at odds over how to handle initiative

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Coalition and opposition leaders were yesterday united in welcoming Egyptian President Sadat's invitation to a Cairo pre-Geneva conference. But their dissent over the policies Israel ought to follow is expected to intensify as the Knesset and the political party forums discuss the matter.

Some Labour — and coalition DMC — leaders called for a reassessment of Israeli policy. But Likud coalition leaders rejected such pressures, saying they would weaken Israel's hand in the over-racking, prolonged give-and-take of negotiations.

Labour's chairman Shimon Peres said last night that Cairo and Jerusalem are no worse places to negotiate peace than Geneva. He did not openly say he would welcome as little superpower involvement as possible in these negotiations, but he did say it was preferable to conduct the negotiations inside the Middle East among the people of the area in order to reach full peace.

Peres also said that Israel should not present prior conditions for its participation as long as the Egyptians do not declare that the PLO will attend the conference.

Former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin also urged Israeli participation in the planned Cairo conference, on the assumption that the PLO does not attend it.

The former prime minister said he expected the Soviet Union to stay away because Syria will do so. That will give the U.S. an unusual opportunity to help Sadat's initiative to get Egypt, Jordan and Israel together.

Transport and Communications Minister Meir Amit, of the Democratic Movement for Change said that "on the whole" the development is "very positive." He, too, said Israel should not present any prior conditions for its participation.

MK Binyamin Halevi, the chairman of the DMC Knesset faction, MK Avraham Melamed of the National Religious Party, and MK Chayka Grossman of Mapam yesterday called for a special Knesset debate on the developments and urged Israel to accept the invitation.

MK Abba Nof (DMC) asked for a special meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Meanwhile the Liberal Party's Central Committee will meet today, and its council will meet on Wednesday, to discuss developments.

La'Am, one of the Liberal's partners in the Likud, will convene its Central Committee this afternoon for a political and organizational debate (it had been scheduled before the recent developments). Labour's Central Committee is expected to meet on Thursday and Mapam's council will discuss developments on Friday.

Some leaders urged a reassessment of Israel's policies.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, whose party — the DMC — is ready for territorial compromises with Jordan, Egypt and Syria, said on Friday night that Israel must get ready for "the hour of truth."

"We're quite convinced that the Egyptian President wants peace, but his views are not identical with ours. If we see there is an intention for real peace — we'll have to reconsider matters," Yadin said on Galiel Zahal.

Yadin's statement was understood to be a hint that the Likud will have to reconsider its opposition to the repatriation of Erez Yisrael.

Peres said Israel should suggest a territorial compromise or a functional arrangement in the West Bank when it goes to Cairo. He said a territorial compromise in Judea and Samaria is emotionally difficult for both Jews and Arabs, so a political arrangement of a federal nature may be preferable, he said.

The Arabs should be offered a choice between the two, he added.

Peres also said that Israel must present a peace plan in Cairo but will not have to outline its proposals for the future of the Golan Heights if the Syrians boycott the conference.

Haim Bar-Lev, the former Labour Party minister of Commerce and Industry, followed a similar line. "We must be ready for compromises, functional and territorial to the line where our security will be endangered," he said.

Bar-Lev, who had been chief of staff, said that no military expert would deny the importance of territory for a country's defence, even in the middle age. London was practically demolished during World War II but no Germans occupied England, he noted. However, he added, there were various degrees of controlling territory, including leasing it.

For the coalition, health minister Elisha Shohat told the Jerusalem Post he was certain an agreement would be reached if the parties really wanted it. But there was no need to pressure the government from within, weakening its bargaining position via a vis the Arabs, he argued.

MK Yehuda Ben-Meir of the NRP said the strong-ill had been proven right so far. "They," he said, referring to the doves in the Alignment "never brought Sadat here."

This is a sign "one must not get frightened and run to make concessions. Obviously we have to feed the momentum. No one dreams that the position Begin stated (in the Knesset last Sunday) is Israel's final word... but we don't have to run and say what our final offer is. I don't believe Sadat presented his last word," Ben-Meir said.

## Allon pleased with Sadat

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

YAGUR. — Widely different views of the Sadat peace initiative were presented here by former Labour cabinet members Yigael Allon and Yisrael Galili over the weekend.

Allon told a meeting of the Kibbutz Meuhad movement that the visit was a historic opportunity which, the Begin government must not be allowed to miss. But Galili saw it as a potential threat to Israel's gains from the Six Day War.

Speaking at a meeting of the council of the Labour (Abdud Avoda)-affiliated kibbutz movement, Galili, who had been in charge of settlement affairs in the Rabin government, called on the labour movement to stand by the settlements established in the areas "in the name of our movement." He warned that all of them were now "candidates for uprooting in the enthusiasm over the Sadat visit."

He also advised that the visit be seen in the light of the "tremendous pressure the whole world is exerting on Israel, with the aim of depriving us of all our gains in the Six Day War for the establishment of a Palestinian state."

Former foreign minister Allon on the other hand saw the visit as a demonstration of Sadat's acquiescence in the existence of an independent Israel, entitled to recognized borders and to living in peace and security with her neighbours.

"Sadat demonstrated both physical and intellectual courage by his visit," Allon said.

Allon believed, however, that rather than foregoing the option of war, Sadat had only postponed it. Israel should not be pushed into making concessions by the threat of war, he warned. It must still achieve security arrangements, defensible borders and an armaments balance.

## El Al captains back to work

In a meeting of El Al captains on Friday several captains were admitted back to flying service after having resigned from executive jobs together with the airline's deputy manager for operations, Ya'acov Morgan. At the request of El Al general manager Mordechai Hod, the captains authorized Morgan to take back the job of deputy manager for operations. (Itim)

## Two eggs a day is not the way

Eating more than one egg a day can be bad for you, the Health Ministry warned last night. The ministry spokesman, commenting on recently published statistics showing that Israelis are the world's largest consumers of eggs, said that excess consumption of eggs increased the amount of cholesterol in the blood — and this is a cause of heart disease.

## Jewelry worth IL900,000 stolen from T.A. hotel

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Jewelry worth IL900,000 was stolen yesterday from the room of an Italian tourist at the Sheraton Hotel here.

Mrs. Dodi Giorno told police that she had forgotten to deposit her jewelry in the hotel safe and had left them lying on a bed when she went down to the beach with her children. When she came back from the beach the jewelry had vanished.

## Shakespeareans here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

England's Royal Shakespeare players opened their two-week stand in Israel last night by performing "He that Plays the King," excerpts from Shakespeare's histories and tragedies, before a packed audience at the Jerusalem Theatre.

The company will perform in eight separate productions at the Jerusalem Theatre, Jerusalem Khan, Israel Museum and Tel Aviv Museum. Performing last night were Sebastian Shaw, Estelle Kohler, Bernard Lloyd and David Suchet.

## Stolen mail on show

Jerusalem police have asked citizens who have lost valuable packages in the mail to inspect the IL500,000 worth of goods allegedly stolen by postal employees Zvi Levkowitz. The stolen goods are exhibited at the police headquarters in the Russian compound. Levkowitz was remanded in custody for 10 days after the stolen property including jewelry, watches, electronic goods and luxury foods was allegedly found in a search of his Mea Shearim quarter home. (Itim)

## Printer held in counterfeit case

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Ze'ev Vertzer, the agent office printer who has allegedly admitted to preparing the plates used to print the thousands of forged IL100 notes seized by police in a raid on Wednesday, was remanded on Friday by a magistrate here for 15 days.

Police said Vertzer admitted preparing the plates.

FIRST AID will be taught to 1,500 school and kindergarten teachers this year in special courses organized by the Education Ministry and Magen David Adom.

## S. Africa apologizes to Israel

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Foreign Minister R.F. "Pik" Botha has apologized to Israel for remarks about Jews by his colleague and Police and Justice Minister James Kruger.

Kruger reportedly told black leader chief Gatsba Buthelezi in a September meeting that Jews outside Israel send money to their "homeland" and "run away from other places."

Israel Ambassador Yitzhak Umma said on Thursday that Botha had asked him to relay the South African government's regrets to Israel "over the misunderstanding."

Umma said Botha's message added: "No offence or umbrage was meant either to the Jewish community in South Africa or to Israel."

The Johannesburg newspaper the "Star," which reported having a transcript of the meeting, had said Kruger argued that Buthelezi, leader of South Africa's largest tribal group, the five million Zulus, should restrict his activities to his own tribe.

Buthelezi's cultural and national movement, Inkatha, is the only significant black movement not banned in the October 19 crackdown on dissidents. It is linked closely with the KwaZulu rural black homeland government which Buthelezi heads.

More than half the Zulus live in white-reserved areas outside the fragmented homeland.

According to the "Star's" report, Kruger had told Buthelezi that KwaZulu is nevertheless their homeland — as Israel is for Jews.

Post-Reporter's Jos Kallies adds:

Foreign Minister Botha's reassurances about South African Jewry follow wide publicity given in the South African press — both Afrikaans and English — to criticism in the Israeli press, particularly The Jerusalem Post, of Justice Minister Kruger's remarks about Jews.

The English language "Star" deplored the ethnic prejudice reflected in Mr. Kruger's remarks, which, it said, "have brought the country needlessly into disrepute."

But sections of the Afrikaans press insist that Kruger's words had been misinterpreted. The Nationalist Party organ, "Die Transvaler," suggested that there is a close connection between opposition press reports of Kruger's remarks, plus the "opposition's" opposition to the "Year for the outcome of the November 90 general election."

## Government to launch major research effort to find alternative to oil

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure is about to launch a major research and development effort to reduce Israel's dependence on imported oil for its energy.

A detailed plan of action will be published within a month. Technion Professor Arthur Shavit, who is to head the Ministry's Research and Project Development Division, told The Jerusalem Post on Friday.

Shavit said the primary efforts would be devoted to projects that appear the most feasible, such as the greater use of coal as fuel over and above its already planned use to produce electricity.

The extent of the availability of another fuel alternative, peat, will also be studied, as well as the possible use of oil shale.

A drive will also be made to develop much more comprehensive exploitation of solar energy, Shavit said.

At a lower priority will be studies on exploitation of the geothermal energy sources that appear to exist along the coast, and of the use of urban waste to produce energy.

Shavit said he expected these research and development projects would be carried out in the country's universities and research institutes, as well as by existing private firms and "ad hoc" firms to be established for specific projects.

## Olmert: My information may have led Shimron to meet London mystery man

Likud Knesset member Ehud Olmert said on Friday that details he gave the Shimron Committee on Organized Crime could have persuaded committee chief Erwin Shimron to travel to London to interview a "mystery millionaire," reported to be Ya'acov ("Ya'acovale") Cohen.

Olmert said on Friday that his detailed testimony about 10 alleged key figures in the underworld — including "Ya'acovale" Cohen — could have persuaded Shimron to accept journalist Yigael Friedler's offer to arrange an interview with the London informant.

Laviv, interviewed in "Ha'aretz" on Friday, would not confirm that the informant was Ya'acovale Cohen. The informant reportedly had said that he wanted to clear his name by telling Shimron what he knew, since his 15-year-old son was suffering from a newspaper allegation about his father.

"Ha'aretz" reports that Yigael Friedler notes that Cohen had said that, according to Shimron, Cohen had been receiving a substantial sum of money about crime in Israel. Among the committee's many other informants was a person whose name has been linked many times to organized crime although nothing has ever been proved against him.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg is considering extending the cabinet mandate of the committee from the original two months — which expire at the end of this month — to December 31 or January 15 of next year. (Itim)

## Kitan workers stop sanctions

DIMONA (Itim). — The works committee representing the 1,500 workers at the Kitan textile plant here decided yesterday evening to unlock the factory gates and stop other sanctions they had taken against the management to protest the planned dismissal of 50 workers. The committee took the decision after the management announced that it would close down the factory and asked the electric corporation to cut off electricity.

## A CIVIL DEFENCE exercise will take place in Eilat tonight and continue tomorrow.

The air-raid sirens will be tested with long single-tone blasts. In the event of a real alert the sirens will be sounded with rising and falling blasts.

## Aliya activist jailed in Moscow for third time

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Aliya activist Gendin was again arrested in Moscow on the 18th or 20th month, according to 20 which reached his wife, Av Gendin, here last week.

Mrs. Gendin suspects he was arrested for his involvement in the Soviet authorities want him in some way with I Antolij Scheransky, who caused of treason. Gendin's arrests have left him with spinal injuries.

"My husband has been for his involvement in the Soviet authorities want him in some way with I Antolij Scheransky, who caused of treason. Gendin's arrests have left him with spinal injuries."

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## Meditran found represents Israeli at Bonn parley

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The lone Israeli delegate to the Bonn International Conference on Cross-Relations in Bonn will be the of Meditran, an organization dedicated to the promotion of communal cultural and relations in Jerusalem.

U.S.-born Lev Yakir, founder and chairman, has five in the promotion of understanding between the countries' communities. He will emphasize on the Jewish sectors — ever since he held position as a counsellor in the Ministry's Office in 1971, he himself full time to build Meditran.

Delegates to the week-long conference, which opens tomorrow, will be people with first-hand experience in the field of inter-communal relations. Yakir-am was invited to represent Israel by the German ministry, on the recommendation of the Education Ministry.

## No one hurt in Ashkelon blast

ASHKELON (Itim). — A 20 explosive device was set off yesterday afternoon near a soldier's station at the entrance to the city. The blast caused damage to the station but no one was hurt.

The station was damaged but no one was hurt.

## PHILHARMONIC

**SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 4**

PAUL FARAY, conductor

GLENN FISCHAL, trumpet

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Tonight, 27.11.77. Series 5: Monday, 28.11.

Programme: Kaminski, Hummel, Saint-Saens

**SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 4**

PAUL FARAY, conductor

URI SHORAM, flute

JUDITH LIEBER, harp

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 5: Tuesday, 29.11.77. Thursday, 30.11.77. Series 5: Tuesday, 1.

Programme: Faure, Mozart, Debussy, Beethoven

## Light Classical Music SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 2

PAUL FARAY, conductor

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, 3.12.77

Programme: Saint-Saens, Bizet, Lalo, Falla, Beethoven

## SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 4

PAUL FARAY, conductor

GLENN FISCHAL, trumpet

HAIFA

Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Sunday, 4.12.77

Programme: Kaminski, Hummel, Beethoven

## SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1

PAUL FARAY, conductor

URI PIANKA, violin

MICHAEL HARAN, cello

HAIFA

Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 4: Monday, 5.

Programme: Faure, Brahms, Debussy, Beethoven

## SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3

PAUL FARAY, conductor

URI PIANKA, violin

MICHAEL HARAN, cello

HAIFA

Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

Series 4: Tuesday, 6.

Programme: Faure, Brahms, Debussy, Beethoven

The Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem deeply mourns

**WINIFRED COATE O.B.E.**

Headmistress of the Jerusalem Girls College, 1928-1943. A memorial service will be held at 4 p.m., November 29, at the St. Georges Cathedral, Nahul Road, Jerusalem.

On November 3, 1977, in London.

Deeply mourned by all his family and friends.

**MAURICE NACHSHEN**

Civil Engineer

I mourn with great sorrow the passing of my dear colleague

**GERTRUD KRAUS**

Elise Dublin

The Haifa Dance Centre and Piccolo Ballet participate in the great sorrow at the loss of our dear

**GERTRUD KRAUS**

an extraordinary person and great artist.

To our friend Yitzhak Amram on the death of your

**MOTHER**

our deepest sympathy

Management and Staff Tel Aviv Sheraton Hotel

Our beloved mother, grandmother and sister

**CLARA HIRSCH**

(nee REIS) has passed away

The funeral will leave from the Elisha Hospital, Haifa, at 12 noon, today, Sunday, November 27, 1977 for the Old Cemetery at Hof Hacarmel.

The bereaved family

Our dear

**SUSI RITA SCHOMRONI**

(Schmerl) passed away suddenly on Saturday, November 26, 1977. She bequeathed her body to science.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

Hans Jehuda Schomroni in the name of the family

Ingmar Bergman's

**FACE to FACE**

Starring Liv Ullmann

Israel premiere

TEL AVIV, Only 4.30, 7.00, 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA, Ron 4.00, 6.30, 9.00 p.m.

**HEBREW**

New Classes: December 1

- Beginners (from ABC) at 6 p.m.
- Beginners (some knowledge) at 7 p.m.
- Conversation, spelling, Reading, Grammar at 4 p.m.
- Advanced and Highly Advanced students (Newspaper, Spelling) at 9 a.m. 2: 4 p.m. 5: 6 p.m.

Intensive Tuition: Twice Weekly

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3 Rehov Shiran, Tel Aviv (near 16 Rehov Ben Yehuda)

Information: 1.58-4.26 p.m. ONLY

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כלא מן האכל



Y. NOVEMBER 27, 1977

THE JERUSALEM POST

## again condemns Israel; ia mum on Golan forces

DIPLOMACY (UPI). — After a four-day debate, the General Assembly has again condemned Israel's retention of territories, despite a plea from Israel to refrain from disarming resolutions.

The UN Assembly on Friday night 1974 vote on Friday night 1974, a vain Israeli appeal to UN accept Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to the UN as a "turning point in the Middle East peace process."

Israel's Ambassador Chaim Herzog had implored the Assembly to act no more time on resolutions and accusations "give peace a chance."

ty-nine delegations abstained, including most Western nations and a number of Latin American, Israel, the U.S., Canada, and El Salvador cast the four votes.

decision supported Sadat's initiative before the Knesset last Sunday. Israel must return all occupied in the 1967 war, an Ambassador Ahmed Abdel Meguid voted in favour of resolution.

Arab hardliners, Libya and it was not strong enough to participate in the vote. Sadat's visit will remain in the UN attention this week.

## butz Hameuhad puts off ision on merger with Ihud

YACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter.

The council of the Kibbutz movement, which convenes over the weekend to discuss the merger with the Ihud, is expected to refer the decision to a special committee.

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## ish MP catalogues use of Jewish students

RYAN CORNEY, Jerusalem Post Correspondent.

The British public was presented with a terrifying catalogue of abuse to which students have been subjected months at their universities.

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## Aviv stock decline seen a temporary phenomenon

MEPH MORGENSTERN, Jerusalem Post Reporter.

TV. — Last week's market, unencumbered by a number of factors, and some imagined, led to a decline in the value of the Aviv stock.

MEPH MORGENSTERN, Jerusalem Post Reporter.

## exchange rules for journalists

TV (Him). — Professional governing "accredited" who cover the stock exchange discussed at a meeting of the Council here on Friday.

## Eilat club owner shot dead in street

EILAT (Him). — Bustenai "Busi" Saba, a local nightclub owner whose name had been mentioned in connection with criminal activities in central Israel, died yesterday in hospital here — from shots allegedly fired by a close friend in the presence of a policeman.

The alleged assailant, also 45, was arrested and was being questioned over the weekend.

Strong forces of police and Border Police patrolled the streets of Eilat on Friday night for fear of violent reprisals following the 45-year-old "Busi's" death. The town's normally lively streets were empty.

"Busi," who was nicknamed the "King of Sha'arayim" (a Rehovot neighbourhood) in his youth, had not been "in trouble" since he came to Eilat in 1967. Police said he died on the operating table after being hit with five 9 millimetre bullets — four in the right leg and one in the chest.

They said a police patrol saw the alleged assailant pump a full magazine of bullets at "Busi" at the corner of Eilat's Sderot Eilat and Sderot Hatmarim, outside the all-night Drug Store bar. The police patrol had been alerted after receiving a report that two bullets had been fired near the Drug Store corner during the night.

Friends of Busi told him that while sitting at the Drug Store bar in the early hours of Friday morning an Englishman who works at Busi's Blue Fish nightclub had walked into the bar with a bloody face and complained that a certain Mablouk Eliaz had beaten him up.

Busi left the bar for a short while and two shots were heard before he returned, him informant said. Police, who also heard of the shots, said they were told these were fired from a passing white car.

According to the informant, when the nightclub owner returned to the Drug Store, his friend, the suspected murderer, started a loud quarrel with Busi. Friends managed to separate the two but the suspect left the bar — as did Busi and his friends a short while later — only to return with the Beretta pistol with which he allegedly shot Busi on the street corner, while the latter was talking to friends.

The alleged assailant was overcome by Busi's brother and a member of the police patrol which was at the scene.

Police said that eyewitnesses refused to give statements about the quarrel and shooting — apparently for fear of reprisals.

An hour after Busi died a girlfriend of his who had worked in the Drug Store was brought to the Eilat Hospital after she had slashed her wrists.

Friends of the family and the dead man called a press conference yesterday in which they said they were deeply hurt by publications about Busi's alleged "criminal" connections. They said he was a "major influence in Eilat and managed to restrain the criminal elements in the town more than the police could."

On one occasion, they said, when a Haifa gang wanted to start a protection racket in Eilat, Busi had persuaded them to leave town by "the power of his personality."

"Busi" was well known in artistic circles, according to Tel Aviv architect Eldar Sharon, and such artists as Yigael Tumarkin and Uri Lipshitz were among his best friends.

Girl, 4, shot in head by stray bullet

NAHARIYA (Him). — A four-year-old girl was critically wounded on Friday when she was struck in the head by a stray bullet fired in a street quarrel between two young men. The child, Nurit Turjeman, of Shlomi, where the incident took place, was reported still in critical condition last night at Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Eyewitnesses said the two men, aged about 21, had been quarrelling when one of them suddenly pulled out a pistol and fired it, hitting the child who was passing by.



President Ephraim Katzir, now in Mexico, listens to an explanation by archaeologist Eduardo Matos Moctezuma (with beard) at the pyramids of Teotihuacan. (UPI telephoto)

## 'Carter's heart in right place,' says his Jewish assistant

By JUDY SIEGEL, Jerusalem Post Reporter.

"Israel has many friends in the White House," asserts Mark Siegel, an assistant to the U.S. President who is Carter's political liaison officer to the Jewish community.

"Someday soon," he adds, "people will realize that Jimmy Carter is one of them."

Siegel, completing his first trip to Israel, conceded on Friday in Jerusalem that Carter has "to some extent, had problems with support from American Jews. Many are disappointed with him since he took office."

But, adds the presidential assistant, Carter's heart is "in the right place and he fervently believes in a strong Israel.... The disappointment comes from Carter's desire to find a comprehensive Middle East settlement, to deal with troublesome issues that no one wants to talk about."

The 31-year-old Siegel, who was born to Orthodox Jewish parents in Brooklyn, New York, is viewed as "the address" for complaints about Administration policy on Israel. The days immediately following the U.S. Soviet communiqué on the Middle East were "the worst, the hardest" in his life, he said. Angry Jewish leaders called him, accusing him of disloyalty to his people for working with a President whose policy, they said, was deleterious to Israel.

Last month's communiqué did not "introduce the Russians into the Middle East," Siegel maintained, "because the Russians were already in and serve as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference." Issuing the joint statement was not a mistake, he said, according to Siegel, but did harm Carter politically.

Carter has no intention of supporting the PLO, says his assistant. "If the PLO accepted UN Resolution 242 and recognized the existence of the State of Israel, then the government would talk to them, but that's all."

A solution to the "Palestinian problem" according to Siegel's philosophy could be settled only in conjunction with Jordan, and not through a separate political and military entity.

Siegel also discounts off-heard theories that Carter is trying to divide the U.S. Jewish leadership, in order to weaken them. If the White House has invited prominent Jews who are not members of the "Presidents' Conference" to chat with Carter or Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, he said, it is only because the Administration wants to get to know grass-roots Jewry as well.

The assistant says he hopes that some of the distrust of Carter in the American Jewish community will disappear as a result of the visit of Egyptian President Sadat to Jerusalem. He believes that "without his (Carter's) efforts over the last 11 months, there would not have been a climate to make the visit possible."

The U.S. President, according to Siegel, does not feel "left out" of the momentum towards peace that was reportedly the result of the Sadat visit. "Carter wants the problem to be settled at Geneva, and he thinks

Dollar weakens on world market

Jerusalem Post Reporter.

The U.S. dollar on Friday came under strong pressure with the result that the West German mark and the Swiss franc established new highs in relation to the American currency.

In New York, at the close of trading, the mark was quoted at DM 2.2175 and the franc at SFR 2.1575 to the dollar.

A major part of the weakness in the American currency may be traced to the anticipation that this week's trade figures for October will continue to be disappointing.

In sharp contrast, Japan has revised its estimate of its trade surplus for the year ending in March 1978 — from \$5.5b. to \$10b. Earlier last week the Japanese yen had weakened as a result of government action to curb speculation and impose restrictions. However, as the week closed the yen had established a price of 235 to the dollar.

Wall Street week Best month so far in '77

NEW YORK (AP). — If the stock market can escape any sharp downturn in the first three sessions of the coming week, November will go into the records as the best month so far in 1977.

After an 8.66 rise to 844.42 in the past week, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials showed a gain of 26.07 points since the end of October.

The widely-recognized average posted plus readings in only two of the first 10 months of the year — June, when it rose 17.6, and April, when it squeezed out a 7.77-point gain.

From July through October the Dow strung together monthly losses of 26.23, 28.56, 14.38 and 28.76 in the midst of stubborn concern over rising interest rates, talk of a possible recession and criticism on Wall Street of some of President Jimmy Carter's economic proposals and policies.

## Police catch three alleged 'big fish' of drug underworld

TEL AVIV (Him). — A magistrate here on Friday ordered the remand of three men whom police called "big fish" of the drug underworld after two of them were allegedly caught selling 13.65 grams of heroin.

Police said they had watched Amos Mesika and Meir Sharabi from a stake-out and seen them receive IL20,000 in marked bills when they sold the heroin to a "certain individual." Shortly after the sale, the third suspect, Ya'acov Baranes joined Mesika and Sharabi, police said. Mesika and Sharabi were ordered held for 15 days each, and Baranes for seven.

A fourth suspect, David Wahaba, was arrested after police found him in possession of a suspiciously large amount of cash near the Kfar Shalem "drugs station" where Mesika and Sharabi were allegedly selling the heroin. He was remanded for four days, after police said they were not certain he was connected with the alleged drug deal.

Police said they had other evidence against Sbarabi and Baranes before they made the arrest, but had wanted to catch them red-handed in a bigger deal. This evidence included a statement from a man who had allegedly bought 1.1 grams of heroin from Sharabi, a statement from another man who allegedly bought nearly 100 grams of hashish from Baranes, and 14 grams of opium which detectives allegedly found buried in Sharabi's garden.

The fourth suspect, Wahaba, had been found only a few months ago near a place where Baranes and Mesika were arrested for alleged illicit possession of firearms, police added.

## Protest planned for dead villager

Jerusalem Post Staff.

ACRE. — A day of protest, similar to the "Land Day" of March 1976 will be observed by the Arab population on December 17 to mark the 40th day of the death of Ahmed Masei of Majd el-Kurum. He was killed during a clash with the police who were sent to protect a crowd demolishing an illegally built house there.

The decision to call a protest was taken here yesterday at a meeting of Israeli-Arab local-council heads, the Arab Public Committee, and representatives of the Druse Action Committee.

On December 17, all Arab local councils will be closed from 9 to 11 a.m. and a minute's silence will be observed at noon.

The meeting also decided to demand the appointment of a "neutral" inquiry commission to investigate the circumstances of Masei's death, in place of the police commission that is already investigating the case. They also called on the government to stop demolition of illegally built houses, because they said, the houses were the result of overcrowded living conditions.

Various Arab speakers attacked the government's policies towards Israel's Arabs, charging it with trying to intimidate them and put them into a ghetto.

A number of Jewish speakers also castigated the government. Dr. Gavriel Cohen of Tel Aviv University, claimed that the government refused to license the building of a single house by Arabs in Israel and was building whole cities on lands that did not belong to it.

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## Rhodesian black accepts Smith offer

SALISBURY. — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black nationalist leader with massive popular support, yesterday accepted Prime Minister Ian Smith's invitation to negotiate a one-man, one-vote majority rule settlement — even if this leaves the Anglo-American initiative on Rhodesia by the wayside.

The acceptance by Muzorewa, president of the United African National Council (UANC), means all three black leaders Smith invited have agreed to a constitutional conference aimed at bringing majority rule to this land of 288,000 whites and 6.4 million blacks.

The other two are the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau.

The Smith proposal has already been rejected by the remaining group, the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, which has been conducting a guerrilla war from neighbouring countries for the past five years. U.S. ambassador to the UN Andrew Young said on Friday that he feared an "escalation of violence" by the Front if they were excluded from the Smith plan for majority rule.

"In a way, Mr. Smith has capitulated and succumbed to our demand for a transfer of power on the basis of universal adult suffrage," Muzorewa told some 300 supporters meeting yesterday at a soccer stadium in a black township of Salisbury.

"We say fine, Mr. Smith. Let us talk."

Muzorewa expressed the belief that Smith is sincere when he says he will agree to adult suffrage, providing safeguards for minorities are incorporated into a settlement.

"We are going to test him out," the bishop said. "We have told him very strongly and clearly we are not interested in talks about talks."

Muzorewa said Smith has told him he wants a settlement designed to retain the confidence of whites so that they don't flee. "We take that request very seriously," he said. The bishop said he expects Smith will request a special parliamentary blocking mechanism for whites. He said he is willing to discuss it but would not discuss what stand he will take.

Sithole, another black nationalist leader, said the talks, which he said would start "as soon as possible," if it emerges that Smith is unwilling to agree to all citizens 18 and older having the vote.

He also voiced the intention to demand that the government allow guerrillas "safe return" and the right to join the free army of "the political hierarchy" if they wish.

President Carter is meanwhile "studying with interest" Smith's proposal to move toward majority rule, the White House press secretary said on Thursday.

"We have no immediate reaction, but we will be studying it with interest," Jody Powell said of Smith's statement. Powell commented to reporters at Camp David, where Carter was spending the Thanksgiving holiday. (UPI, Reuter)

Smith, when he made his call on Thursday for a constitutional conference with Rhodesia-based black parties, said it did not mean he had totally discarded the Anglo-American initiative aimed at a settlement that would include the Patriotic Front.

But he said the British and American governments, whose proposals regarding the post-majority rule armed forces have been turned down by Rhodesia, they still planned to alter their thinking if they still planned to be involved.

Muzorewa said he reserves the right to pull out of the talks, which he said would start "as soon as possible," if it emerges that Smith is unwilling to agree to all citizens 18 and older having the vote.

He also voiced the intention to demand that the government allow guerrillas "safe return" and the right to join the free army of "the political hierarchy" if they wish.

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## Transport workers may boycott lands that aid hijackers

VIENNA (AP). — International transport workers say they plan direct action to fight terrorism, possibly including boycotts of countries which aid terrorists.

Officials of the International Transport Federation (ITF) and the Public Transport Workers (OETV) met the press on Friday after discussing anti-terrorist measures in a preliminary conference.

"We have had enough resolutions, now we need some action," said Bill Gill, chairman of ITF's aviation department. His department will deal with the proposals at a meeting early in December.

ITF president Fritz Precht said the federation not only had to consider the well-being of the employees, but also the safety of passengers on ships, trains and aircraft.

Precht said ITF planned its fight on different levels. If direct contacts with governments failed, boycotts will be directed against airports and states.

All airports should have the same security standards and security measures should be observed constantly, the officials said.

In another measure against hijackers, the Japanese Diet (parliament) on Friday approved a bill for stiffer penalties against hijackers and others who endanger aircraft. The law will go into effect on January 19.

Highlights of the new law are: Person or persons who take passengers or plane crews as hostages will be imprisoned for no less than 10 years, with possibility of a life sentence. Those who endanger aircraft by bringing aboard firearms, swords or explosives will be subject to imprisonment of two years or more.

## 10,000 political prisoners in Bulgaria, human rights 'public trial' told in Rome

ROME. — An international hearing on human rights was told here yesterday that there are an estimated 10,000 political prisoners in Bulgaria and that Czechoslovakians live with "an everyday presence of fear."

The statements were made in evidence to jurists presiding over the Second International Sakharov Hearings, a Copenhagen-based committee set up in the name of Soviet Nobel prize-winner Andrei Sakharov to examine alleged human rights violations in Eastern Europe. The hearings are being held in the form of a public trial.

Former Bulgarian air force officer Lyudmil Mihnev, who escaped to Austria in 1976 after being jailed for "holding incorrect notions about Western ideology," said he believed there were 10,000 political prisoners in his country.

Some of them had been held for up to 20 years, and solitary confinement for periods of six years was common, he said.

Czechoslovak playwright and author Ivan Hrabar, who escaped to the West, said he believed there were 10,000 political prisoners in his country.

"There is an everyday presence of fear," said the playwright, who was jailed for 12 months after writing a play called "A Guest and a Fish" which was alleged to have defamed

the Soviet Union. He emigrated to Australia earlier this year.

The four-day hearing began on Friday with a dramatic film message from Andrei Sakharov — smuggled out of Moscow — in which he said repression in Eastern Europe had altered people's mentality.

"I invite the hearings to investigate all news about violations of human rights and international norms for prisons — the inhuman conditions of forced labour, the reduced food rations, the limited contacts with family, restrictions on correspondence, the arbitrary and cruel punishments, torture through cold and hunger, the absence of every fundamental right on the part of the inmates," Sakharov said.

Sakharov's wife was in Italy for an eye operation last month. But she was forced to return to the Soviet Union several days before the start of the four-day hearings because the Soviets refused to extend her visa.

However, her daughter and son-in-law and their two small children were in the conference hall as the film was shown. Edited Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn also sent the hearings a message in which he expressed the wish that "the hair-raising tales and messages of your tribunal succeed in breaking through the deafness of the well-off world, that well-off world which always feels safe until the trumpet of its own death sounds."

"I hope that your witnesses pierce the myopic consciences of those who

are lulled by the siren song of Eurocommunism," Solzhenitsyn added.

In Moscow, Sakharov said on day that he had addressed a telegram to Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito congratulating him for declaring an amnesty for political prisoners, at the same time warning him that Yugoslavia's best-known prisoner, Mihajlo Jovic, was still in prison.

On Wednesday, Yugoslavia announced an amnesty marking November national holiday, covering 723 persons — 215 of whom were political prisoners. By contrast, Soviet amnesty declared recently excluded 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution specifically excluded political prisoners.

In Belgrade, the newly 71 Mihajlov told Western correspondents in a meeting at a lawyer's house that he is ready to go back to jail rather than stop criticizing Tito's Communist regime.

"I do not intend to be quiet," 43-year-old philosopher and writer Solzhenitsyn said. "I will be cautious where and how I say things," he said quietly. "But as far as the public statements go, I am ready to go back to jail."

Mihajlov was sentenced to 15 years in prison in February 1971 for publishing articles in the West which criticized Yugoslavia's single-party system. (Reuter, AP, UPI)

## IRA creating 'fire havoc' during strike

LONDON. — The outlawed Irish Republican Army, stepping up its campaign to create fire havoc during Britain's national fire-fighters' strike, has unleashed a new "triple threat" incendiary bomb in Northern Ireland.

The strike, in its 15th day yesterday, showed no signs of ending. The 35,000 firemen stood firm on their demand for a 30 per cent pay increase with the government offering an anti-inflation maximum of 10 per cent. Some 10,000 fire-fighters, their wives, children and friends, marched through central London yesterday chanting "more pay."

Despite mobilization of 14,000 troops, the government has acknowledged 22 deaths in the UK resulting from fires since the strike started. While Friday was quiet over most of the country, in downtown Belfast masked IRA gunmen planted two home-made devices in adjacent premises — a record shop and a car showroom. The blasts ripped apart the ground floors of the buildings, spread deadly anti-personnel shrapnel over a wide area and touched off conflagrations, but there were no casualties.

Police said the devices were a refinement in the IRA's campaign to wreck commercial life in the city during the fire-fighters' walkout.

## South African tells UN body of 'another murdered patriot'

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The UN observer for a banned South African political movement charged here on Friday that "South African security police have murdered yet another...patriot" bold under the terrorism act.

"He is Samuel Britz and was at one time chairman of the Krugerders, Transvaal branch of the Pan Africanist Congress," said David Sibeko, representing that organization here.

He made the charge in an open letter to Leslio Harriman of Nigeria, chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid. He urged the committee to call on all UN members to protest to South Africa.

Meanwhile, medical experts

testifying on Friday at the inquest in Pretoria of black activist Steve Biko, who died in police detention, differed on whether his brain injuries were caused by one or more blows.

Evidence at the end of the second week of the inquest to find if any person was responsible for Biko's death was given by Prof. Johann Louwer, state pathologist, and Prof. Neville Proctor, head of the department of anatomical pathology at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

Louwer said Biko's five brain lesions could have been caused by one or more blows. Proctor said the injuries to the Black Consciousness Movement leader were caused by more than one blow.

## One Argentine quintuplet dies

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — One of the quintuplets born in Argentina on Friday died yesterday, medical authorities reported.

The others were still in critical condition, less than 24 hours after the multiple birth in a hospital in Cordoba, Argentina's second largest city.

The premature infant died of respiratory complications developed by all the quintuplets shortly after their birth, medical authorities said. They

said the respiratory problems were apparently caused by their low weight at birth, an average of 500 grams each. They were born two months early.

The quintuplets included four boys and one girl. Doctors did not disclose the sex of the one who died.

They were born to Olga Silvia Sosa, the 33-year-old wife of an unemployed railroad worker, Isidoro Sosa, 37. Doctors did not say if Mrs. Sosa, who already has two teenage daughters, took fertility drugs.

## Healer jailed for lethal treatment

HANOVER (Reuter). — A nature healer and his assistant were convicted on Friday of negligent manslaughter in the deaths of five patients who died of the "bends" in a pressure chamber.

The five died of the disease, normally confined to divers, after being treated in a pressure chamber in February, 1976.

Martin Hinterthuer, the nature healer and his medical supervisor, Dr. Rudolf Lammert, were found guilty of causing the deaths of five people and causing bodily harm to six others.

Hinterthuer was sentenced to three years in prison and Dr. Lammert to two years and three months.

The prosecution said the 11 people treated by Hinterthuer were inside the chamber when the pressure was reduced too quickly. The effect was the same as that experienced by divers who surface too quickly from the depths — nitrogen bubbles formed in their blood and obstructed their blood vessels.

## U.S., Soviets to talk on cutting arms sales

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union will open talks here in mid-December on ways to reduce the two countries' multi-billion dollar sales of conventional arms to third world countries.

The State Department said on Friday that the talks are an outgrowth of proposals made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during a visit to Moscow last March.

The U.S. has agreed to the sale of about \$1.5 billion worth of arms to other countries this year, according to government estimates; the Soviet Union is believed to have signed agreements totalling half that amount.

## Soviet woman interpreter seeks asylum in Canada

MONTREAL (AP). — A Russian woman who worked in Montreal as an interpreter for a UN-affiliated agency has chosen to defect rather than return to the Soviet Union, an immigration official said on Friday.

He said Natalia Morozova, about 25, reported to an immigration office in Toronto early last week and asked for political asylum "on humanitarian grounds. We expect to interview her in mid-January."

She worked for the International Civil Aviation Organization, he said, and her three-year contract with the agency was to have expired next week. A fellow worker at the ICAO said Miss Morozova was "an extremely attractive woman. She was interested in culture, music, clothes and, oh yes, milk coats."

## Alexandrian gem

MOSCOW (AP). — Archaeologists in Soviet Uzbekistan have found a 2,300-year-old gem that they believe had been worn by one of Alexander the Great's soldiers, Tass reported on Friday.

The Soviet news agency said the orange cameo gem, which had been part of a ring, was discovered in Afrasiab, near the ancient city of Samarkand.

Carved into the small stone was the profile of a helmeted man, apparently Alexander the Great, the story said.

The Macedonian conqueror's troops had fought in the Central Asian region in 329-327 B.C.E.

## French air crash kills 34

BEZIERS, France (AP). — A French military plane carrying 30 French navy seamen and four crewmen plunged into a wooded hillside early Friday apparently killing all aboard. The sailors were returning to their base after taking part in a military-sponsored radio programme at Mont de Marsan on the Atlantic coast. They were bound for Hyeres, near Marseille, on the Nord Atlas plane, which was built as a troop and cargo carrier.

## Boy, 6, dies of malnutrition aimed at 'saving him from demons'

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (AP). — A six-year-old boy was found dead Friday and five other children were hospitalized, all suffering from malnutrition, authorities said.

Police said two of the children were too weak to walk and were being treated in the intensive-care unit of a local hospital.

The dead child was identified as Donald Bush. Hospitalized in critical condition were William Bush, 4, and Kathy Bush, 7, children of Trule Bush, 35. Billy Williams, 8, Michael Collier, 7, and Sabrina Collier, 5, all grandchildren of Willa Mayes, were listed in good condition in the hospital's pediatric ward.

Authorities said Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Mayes, both members of the True Spirit of St. Jude religious order, were charged with three counts each of child neglect and held in lieu of \$5,000 bond.

A homicide investigator said all six children were found in the basement of a Northside home, where they lived with the two women.

A hospital spokesman said the children had been fed nothing but salt and water. "To protect them from demons," according to the two women. But the police investigator said Mrs. Mayes had told him they had been given a small portion of tuna salad on Thursday.

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## 'Israel response could win over Sadat's critics'

By JOSEPH FITCHETT

OT (Othel). — Hero or traitor? Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem has been greeted with enthusiasm in most Arab circles, but there is also a strain of scepticism for the Egyptian leader's move and a palpable political silence on the part of the most Arab regimes.

Analysts here believe that a historic gamble will pay off for a substantial political commitment from Israel in return. An Israeli leader, an expression of readiness at least to negotiate a Palestinian State — would be a major step in the eyes of the Arab world, and the way to a conference and induce other leaders to follow in Sadat's path, albeit grudgingly.

If the Israeli leadership will and sticks to the deal voiced in last Sunday's speech by Premier Begin in response to a plea for peace, then the Arab world's campaign to isolate and state Sadat will gain momentum.

There is an Arab editor, "The American Administration" is trying to get Israel to go a concession for Sadat the Arab extremists can build the coalition committed to a destruction.

Outcome appears genuinely in — proof of the political and risk which Sadat is running is also a sign that the event — Egypt's President flying to a

reception in the capital of a hostile nation — has a momentum beyond the control of any single party.

The magnitude of the occasion has stunned and upset Arab opinion, and the initial hostile reactions were based more on political jealousy than on any considered analysis of his move.

The hardline Rejection Front condemns Sadat as a traitor who has chosen to side with Israel rather than with the Arab cause. This group — Libya, Iraq, the Marxist Palestinian groups — is trying to form an alliance against Sadat which would radicalise Arab politics. Their outlook is extremist, leftist, opposed to any negotiation with Israel.

However, this group already hated Sadat even before he so dramatically acknowledged Israel, and it is unlikely to have an easy success now.

Of greater concern to Sadat is the criticism of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Syrian President Hafez Assad and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat were Sadat's allies in the confrontation

with Israel and in Arab efforts to convene a Geneva peace conference. This Syrian-Palestinian axis is criticising Sadat bitterly, but on pragmatic tactical grounds. They say that Sadat wasted the Arab trump card — recognition of Israel — in exchange for nothing from the Begin Government.

The Syrian analysis so far is that Sadat allowed Israel to ignore the problems of a Palestinian state and Jerusalem while setting a precedent for Arab tolerance of Israel which will undermine the growing anti-Israeli trend throughout the international community.

In effect, Syria and the PLO argue that Sadat, far from bringing nearer the day of peace, has reduced the chances of obtaining a Middle East settlement through Arab pressure on Washington to force Israeli concessions. "The barriers of distrust and hostility built up in 25 years cannot be smashed by television stunts," a Syrian commentator wrote.

The attitude of Syria and the Palestinians is of great concern to Saudi Arabia and the other conservative Arab oil States. While they like Sadat for his anti-Communism, the Saudi leaders have avoided any public commitment to him.

All this reticence among mainstream Arab forces would probably change overnight if he gets an Israeli concession in response.

If Israel fails to respond, what then?

Logically, Sadat could then say that he had showed up Israel's lack of interest in peace, and Egypt could revert to the war option — presumably in a better position because of Sadat's favourable impact on Western public opinion.

In practice, however, most Arab analysts fear that Sadat's move is more than just an appeal for peace, that in fact he is acknowledging the absence of any military option for Egypt.

In this view, Sadat was motivated basically by a desire to demonstrate that Egypt is now looking after its own interests first, that "Egyptianism" has replaced "Arabism", that Cairo will, if necessary, find its allies outside the Arab world — in the West, in Iran and, why not, even in Israel — in order to meet its own economic and social problems.

This fear haunting Arab opinion has tempered the outbursts so far but it is confirmed by events in the coming months; it promises a power struggle that will read the Middle East.

## Young: Peace prospects advanced

Following is the text of U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young's address delivered in the UN General Assembly on Thursday:

"We are meeting to discuss the situation in the Middle East at a crucial and perhaps pivotal time in the history of that region. A remarkable event in the political life of the Middle East has just occurred. We are all acutely aware that the politics of the area will never be the same as they were before Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visited Israel.

"President Sadat came in peace, was welcomed in peace by Prime Minister Begin and the Israeli people. By that simple yet dramatic act, the prospects for a just and durable peace have been significantly advanced if all concerned have the vision and the will to recognize and build upon the psychological transformation it has made possible.

"My government urges all of the parties to maintain the new momentum towards peace.

"We in the United States have long been convinced that the peoples of the Middle East would like to put the past behind them and to live peacefully together in the context of a just and agreed solution to their political differences. President Sadat's journey for peace and the wholehearted, yes, even emotional responses of the Israeli and Egyptian peoples have emphatically confirmed that judgment.

"It is important, however, to recognize that this was not just an isolated act of political vision, without a solid base in the recent past or significance for a future that is both desirable and attainable. President Sadat's visit was unexpected and unprecedented, but it is a logical extension of the solemn undertaking of the Arab states and Israel in the wake of the 1973 war that they would engage — im-

mediately, we should recall — in negotiations aimed at implementation of Security Council Resolution 242. With their acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242, the Arab states and Israel agreed that they would seek to resolve their differences through discussion, compromise and mutual accommodation.

"The decision in 1973 to engage in negotiations between the parties marked a major turning point in the Arab-Israeli dispute. The first Geneva conference convened under the compulsion of effecting a military disengagement in a situation which threatened an imminent resumption of hostilities. While two subsequent disengagement agreements were effected, serious negotiation of the overall peace envisaged in Resolution 242 has yet to begin in earnest.

"Since this assembly discussed this issue one year ago, the Middle East has been an arena of intense diplomatic activity aimed at a single and simple goal — the resumption of direct negotiations between the parties in order to achieve a comprehensive peace. While the setting of the goal — a Geneva conference by the end of the year — was easy, achievement of that goal has proved elusive. All of the parties are agreed that the key substantive questions to be addressed were the nature of peace, Israeli withdrawal, agreement on final borders and arrangements to make those borders secure; and the Palestinian question, for which representatives of the Palestinian people as well as of the governments concerned must be included in the negotiating process.

"Procedural problems remain to be resolved, but let us remember that procedural arrangements do not in themselves determine the outcome of negotiations — only the negotiations themselves produce agreements. I repeat that the

momentum of the past week must not be allowed to slip away. Let us capture the mood of change. Let us build on hope and good will. If we do so, fundamental, serious and unconditional negotiations could begin in the very near future.

"What do the events of the past week mean for us here in New York? President Sadat has reminded us that many of the obstacles to peace in the Middle East are psychological. Both President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have demonstrated the need to shed the bonds of the past if we are to avoid repeating the mistakes which have led to so much suffering and violence.

"We believe that this General Assembly can contribute to the process of peace as it deals with the remaining items relating to the Middle East to be brought up for discussion this year. But we should measure our performance by a new standard. If some of those who are so directly involved can discuss their differences in reasoned tones in an effort to make progress, ought not the rest of us declare a moratorium on the extreme rhetoric of the past which breeds hatred and violence? If we genuinely want to support the search for a just and durable peace in the Middle East, can we afford to repeat the practice of passing resolutions to secure pyrrhic victories regardless of their ultimate effect — resolutions that seek to prejudice issues which can only be resolved through negotiations between the parties, all the parties concerned?

"We have seen a demonstration of rare vision which has caught the imagination of the world. Psychologically, peace seems closer to our grasp. If we demonstrate similar courage and readiness to break with the rituals and taboos of the past, we believe the United Nations can make the contribution the world expects of it."

## orn conflict draws Egypt, Sudan closer

CHRISTOPHER PARKER

(Gemin). — Egypt and the Sudan are forging a special relationship which could lead to a successful union between two states — unlike 10 other states which have failed to merge Arab states into federations in the last 20 years.

Four years ago the two signed an agreement on map to a programme of political and economic integration.

The agreement was a step forward last year, when they signed a pact after fighting in Khartoum at toppling the Sudan's late Jaafar Numeiri. Some of the fighting in the coup attempt led to have been trained in and Ethiopia.

Sudan came to Egypt's aid in its year by allowing Egyptian troops to use bases in the Sudan as targets inside Libya during a mini-border war between Egypt and Libya.

Her developments recently in the staging in Cairo of a joint session of the Egyptian and Sudanese Peoples' Assemblies (parliaments) to review the political and economic integration programme between the two countries, the emphasis is on working out a step for the two Nile to forge a close new association.

Ident Anwar Sadat of Egypt said that union between the two might not come during his lifetime, but perhaps it would come that of his children.

Ident Numeiri put it this way: "I don't think it will come at the hands of me or Sadat today, but later, building it solidly."

The 610 Egyptian and Sudanese parliamentarians decided to speed up integration between the two peoples of the Nile Valley with a number of measures. They include coordinating the two countries' educational systems, such as providing Egyptian and Sudanese schoolchildren with the same syllabuses and textbooks.

Egyptians and Sudanese no longer need to secure visas to visit each other's countries.

The military alliance is being strengthened by Egyptian and Sudanese army, navy and air force chiefs co-ordinating their training and tactical operation programmes.

Egyptian War Minister, General Mohammed Gansay warned that Egypt and the Sudan today needed to prepare for threats from within Africa to their security, especially from the Horn of Africa. The two countries are anxious about any threat to the flow of water from the catchment areas of the Nile — the lifeline of both the Sudan and Egypt.

The defence pact enables each country's air force or navy to use the other's airports, harbours and other facilities in the event of enemy attacks from outside. Military co-ordination is also being worked out in other areas — training, arming, and organising their forces. Each country's responsibility for defending its partner in the event of any war threat, invasion, or war existing against it, is defined in the defence pact.

Foreign military observers say Egypt and the Sudan could in future play a more active role in inter-African conflicts. They cite Egypt's precedent of sending air force per-

sonnel to Zaïre during the invasion launched from Angola by Katangese rebels last March.

Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf oil states are sympathetic to the Egyptian-Sudanese axis through their antagonism towards Russia and leanings towards the United States. Egyptian-Sudanese economic integration is heavily reliant on Gulf (particularly Kuwaiti) oil money.

This is being called "triangular" development. It is suggested that Egypt should use surplus manpower to help the Sudan develop vast untapped land resources financed by Arab oil money. The idea is to make the Sudan the "breadbasket" of the Arab world.

This includes an Egyptian-Sudanese project in the Sudan with Gulf oil finance for cutting the 176-mile Jonglei canal across a western bend of the Nile to drain 38,000 square miles of swamp.

There are Egyptian-Sudanese projects for joint exploitation of other virgin tracts in the Sudan, joint Lake Nasser fishing arrangements and joint sugar and animal raising industries in the Sudan.

Egypt and the Sudan are also to speed up plans to build new road, rail, sea and river transport links and lay down new telephone and telegraph lines.

of Sudanese political opinion," he added.

Mahdi declined to reveal details of the negotiations but there is speculation here that the country's sole political party, the Sudan Socialist Union (SSU), might be given a new structure.

Asked if agreement could be reached this year, Mahdi replied: "I see no reason why not."

The Sudan National Front, of which Mahdi is the president, groups the major centre and right-wing parties which dominated Sudanese politics until 1969.

If agreement is reached, in the current talks, it could clear the way for leading politicians formerly in opposition, like Mahdi and former Finance Minister Sharif Hussein al-Hindi, to take part in elections to the National Assembly next February.

Mahdi said that in his discussions with the government an agreement has been reached on some points but other points remain unresolved.

Allying to President Numeiri's position as an Army General, he said agreed "on the need for a role for the army in the politics of the country."

He also agreed on priority for economic development aimed at social justice. "The remaining points are differences of degree," Mahdi said. They included the extent to which there will be civil rights, and democratisation, and "the confirmation of a voluntary and free political system." But he added: "I believe the possibility of reaching final agreement on such points is there."

The ex-Premier said he disagreed with some government policies but would not criticise them publicly.

"We will review them privately, then outline the faults and mistakes, we will confirm what is positive and build on it."

On foreign policy, Mahdi favours good relations with Sudan's neighbours to the north and east, Libya and Ethiopia.

He welcomed the government's recent decision to reopen diplomatic relations with Libya which were broken after last year's coup and hoped for widespread cooperation with Sudan's church neighbours.

Mahdi said ties with Ethiopia's Marxist Dergue (government) were difficult to develop. He added that it was imperative to improve relations with Ethiopia but at the same time he did not advocate cutting off Sudanese help to separatist insurgents trying to turn the Ethiopian province of Eritrea into an independent nation.

## Numeiri makes friends with former foes

By ROLAND DALLAS

KHARTOUM (Reuters). — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, who last year crushed an attempt to overthrow him, has been discussing the future of his country with the man who has admitted masterminding the abortive coup.

He is opposition leader and former Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi who recently returned to the Sudan after several years in exile.

He says that if the talks succeed, there is a prospect of a political pact being signed next month that would end years of strife between government and opposition.

The Oxford-educated Sadiq al-Mahdi who was premier in 1966-67 is a great-grandson of the Mahdi, a religious and national leader who led a rebellion against British rule in Sudan last century.

General Numeiri's seizure of power in 1969 opened a rift that persisted for eight years. During that time the ex-premier was either in jail in Sudan or in exile. For his part in organising the 1976 abortive coup, from outside Sudan, he was sentenced to death in his absence.

But last August President Numeiri pardoned him under an amnesty and this paved the way for his return to Sudan in September. He had been living in London.

Mahdi told Reuters the agreement he is at present negotiating is aimed at a broad-based and liberalised one-party government.

He said it would include the main streams of opinion within Sudan but would avoid a repetition of the inter-party bickering which led to two military coups since Sudan became independent in 1956.

The bearded leader, who wears traditional Sudanese robes and has a considerable following in the country, is living in a large house with gardens close to the Nile, near Khartoum, while the negotiations continue.

After his many years in exile, he now says that "there is the conviction in all the parties that coercion and violence are no way to make politics in Sudan."

"Violence is too risky and involves too much potential for foreign interference," he added, in an apparent allusion to reports that the coup attempt was backed by Libya.

He said Sudan is "too vast and heterogeneous to be monolithic" but "we do not want to return to a multiplicity of parties."

"We want one political organisation which would be freely elected and incorporate almost all aspects

of Sudanese political opinion," he added.

Mahdi declined to reveal details of the negotiations but there is speculation here that the country's sole political party, the Sudan Socialist Union (SSU), might be given a new structure.

Asked if agreement could be reached this year, Mahdi replied: "I see no reason why not."

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BEIRUT (Reuters). — Israel is now regarded as an active political force inside Lebanon. This, according to informed opinion here, is one of the most significant developments since the country emerged bitterly divided from a protracted civil war a year ago this month.

"For the first time in the history of the Middle East, Israel is now an active political force inside an Arab country," according to Majid Abu Sharrar of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Abu Sharrar, PLO information chief and a leader of Fatah, the highest terrorist group, told Reuters: "Arriving at any kind of solution in the south needs Israeli approval."

The most obvious evidence of Israeli involvement is in the rolling hills of southern Lebanon, where a small army of Palestinian terrorists and their Lebanese leftist allies have continued fighting Christian militias isolated in enclaves strung along the border.

Israel has openly declared its commitment to defending the beleaguered Christian minority in the area from its civil war enemies.

In the past year Israel has stepped up its support for the Christian militias. It has built roads leading to their strongholds and has established six fortified positions for its own troops inside Lebanon.

According to the Lebanese Left, Israel is now attempting to dictate the implementation of a peace plan worked out by Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian leaders last July.

The scheme provides for a limited withdrawal of the warring forces from the south and their replacement by units of the rebuilt Lebanese army.

Dr. Samir Bahgagh, vice-president of the independent Nasserite movement, said Israel has demanded that its officers should enter Lebanon to supervise a Palestinian pull-back much greater than that envisaged by the July accord.

Bahgagh, whose party militia played a crucial role for the leftists in the war, said Israel had stipulated that the terrorists must evacuate the entire area south of the Litani River

## No solution without Israeli O.K.

By GAVIN NEILL



Chairman

about 22 km. from the border.

Abu Sharrar said he agreed this was a primary objective of the Israelis, but it would never be accepted by the Palestinians.

"We are anxious to implement the July accord because continued confrontation in Lebanon weakens the Palestinian resistance — but we will never bow to Zionist pressure," he said.

"A Military presence north of the Litani for us is meaningless and to retreat across the river would result in practical Israeli domination of the south."

A powerful dissenting voice is that of former President Camille Chamoun, leader of the Lebanese Front which groups the major conservative Maronite Christian parties.

"I do not believe Israel has any intention of consolidating its position in the south," he told Reuters. "It simply wants to get rid of the Palestinians who have been attacking Israeli settlements since 1968, and in this our interests coincide."

"There is no doubt that the continued presence of armed Palestinian in Lebanon is the main

obstacle to restoring peace and stability to our country."

Chamoun added: "As long as they remain here with their armies, there can be no progress towards national reconciliation."

Another important factor in the Lebanese equation is Syria, whose forces ended the civil war and now dominate the 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) which supervises the truce in most of Lebanon.

Beirut newspapers have reported growing Syrian pressure on the Palestinians to carry out the July peace plan and Palestinian officials have privately expressed anxiety about what they see as a swing in Syrian opinion away from the PLO.

Abu Sharrar said national reconciliation required an end to the "Israeli-Christian alliance," and "balanced Syrian relations with the two parties in Lebanon."

He declined to elaborate, but Dr. Bahgagh claimed the Maronites had assurances from Damascus that it would exercise control over the Palestinians.

If and when the conflict in the war-torn south is resolved, attention will focus on rebuilding a viable Lebanese state from the divided Christian and Muslim communities.

From a bewildering array of conflicting theories and speculation, the Christians' plan for a confederacy incorporating two main provinces has emerged as a likely solution.

Chamoun said he envisaged each province having its own government, army and control over its finances, but united in a single state through political and economic ties.

The Left has condemned this proposal as an attempt to create a Christian homeland along the lines of the founding of Israel.

Both sides agree, however, that the war destroyed the delicate mechanism in which government in Lebanon represented a fine balance between Christian and Muslim.

As Lebanon marks the first anniversary of the ending of its fratricide war, no one can predict what the next year will bring.

## scow blasts Sadat for new course

OW (AP). — Egypt has called on a course designed to unite Arab solidarity following Anwar Sadat's visit to Tass said yesterday.

Official news agency report mention Sadat's invitation in the day to the Soviet Union.

and other nations to meet in Cairo this week to prepare for Mideast peace talks.

There has still been no official Soviet response to Sadat's proposal, and Moscow television did not mention the Middle East in its early evening newscast.

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### Sadat's Visit A Participant's Impressions

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## Sadat's momentum

THE MOST IMPORTANT element in President Sadat's speech to the Egyptian National Assembly yesterday is that of timing: invitations marking the beginning of the negotiation process agreed upon in Jerusalem last week have been issued for this coming Saturday; and the time frame for the achievement of an agreement, in Mr. Sadat's view, has been formulated in terms of months.

Sadat's speech was preceded by his extension of invitations to local Palestinian leaders to come to Cairo as a preliminary to finding a solution to the question of Palestinian representation in the talks. The Egyptian President has thus moved to transform the explosive Palestine issue from the procedural question of representation — an issue which threatened to torpedo the convening of the Geneva talks — to the substantive question, which is admittedly more difficult but hopefully amenable to postponement to a later stage in the talks.

In the past, Israel has periodically contemplated the need to develop a local Palestinian leadership from the territories as an alternative to the intransigent PLO with whom no Israeli government would have any truck. These attempts produced no results, partly because they were half-hearted at best, but largely because local Palestinian leaders were intimidated by PLO threats and feared being stigmatized as traitors to the Arab cause.

Now Mr. Sadat has embarked on a similar course which one may hope will prove more successful, largely because he, as a pragmatic Arab head of state may be expected to differentiate between the possibility of an Arab-Israeli accommodation on a solution of the Palestinian problem as opposed to the impossibility of agreement on a solution of the PLO problem.

For Israel, the timetable inherent in President Sadat's speech, which echoes Foreign Minister Dayan's remarks earlier last week, will require that the entire political community — indeed the entire nation — huddle down to a realistic reassessment of attitudes to the problem of the territories. The debate on the fate of the territories, which has wracked Israel for the past ten years has, for all its vehemence, been largely hypothetical, because there was a national consensus spanning most hawks and doves to the effect that "there is no one to talk to on the other side."

Now that President Sadat has succeeded in persuading many adherents of this consensus that there is indeed someone to talk to, the issue can no longer be avoided, nor can it be considered any longer in hypothetical and ideological terms.

A number of political figures have already begun to address themselves publicly to this issue, some of them reiterating their well-known traditional stands, others professing a need for an open-minded reassessment in the light of the new reality.

Prime Minister Begin has stood out glaringly so far in his silence. One can empathize with the soul-searching in which Mr. Begin must be engaged in attempting to reconcile his well-known ideological views, his ultimate responsibility for the fate of Israel at this stage, and his hopes for leading the nation — and with President Sadat, the region — into an era of peace.

The temptation to slip back into old ways of thinking and talking is ever present. One such slip was evinced at last week's joint press conference when Mr. Sadat felt constrained to resort to the "our land is sacred" jargon, to which Mr. Begin replied in kind. Continuing to succumb to such temptations would be tragic.

One would fervently hope that Mr. Begin will now seek to assert his position as a national — rather than a party — leader in forging a new, broadly based national consensus in reading and reacting to the new political reality, with its still very present dangers but with its new hopes for a better future.

# Signs bode well for full-fledged talks

The Egyptian President in his speech yesterday reiterated the Arabs' basic demands, which are irreconcilable with Israel's stated position, writes Yosef Goell. But in the new at-

mosphere created by Sadat's daring initiative, these may be seen as starting points in the first stage of the Arab-Israeli talks, which will not necessarily be held in Geneva.

THE SADAT Spectacular of last week raised such millennial hopes of peace around the corner that it has proved to be a hard act to follow or to emulate. Thus the Egyptian President's speech yesterday, which was awaited with bated breath, proved to be a business-like first operative step for the implementation of the Sadat-Begin promise of a continuation of the talks begun in Jerusalem between the two leaders.

If there has been any surprise, it is in the forced pace for which Sadat is calling. Foreign Minister Dayan's talk on TV of the need for Israel's political community to apply itself to a reassessment of traditional positions would seem to indicate, however, that the pace that Mr. Sadat is setting has been agreed upon with Begin and Dayan.

In the five days between President Sadat's return to Egypt and his speech some of the unknowns which underlay the talk he took in striking out on his initiative have begun to be replaced with signs which bode well for prospects of its fruition into full-fledged talks on a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Perhaps most important for Sadat has been the impressive internal support in Egypt for his policy and appreciation for his bold leadership. One must always keep in mind that Egypt continues to be an authoritarian political system, with its regime ultimately based on the sufferance of the military. Sadat has apparently succeeded in ensuring the support of the army command. Equally impressive has been the joyful popular support which was so impressively evinced on his triumphal return to Cairo last night. True, popular demonstrations of support, or of anger, can be switched on and off with the flick of the official switch in such regimes. But not so the magnitude and the spirit which seems to have animated popular Egyptian reactions.

Of equal importance is the nature of the emerging lines of division in

the Arab world on the issue of Sadat's breaking the three-decade-old taboo on dealing directly with Israel. At the beginning only Sudan went on record wholeheartedly supporting Sadat. During the week Jordan seemed to be leaning closer to the Sadat approach and away from the close connection which it had so assiduously developed with Syria over the previous two years.

Saudi Arabia, the paymaster of the Arab world, whose position was still reluctant at the beginning of the week seems to have decided to give Sadat a chance. Opposition has centred mainly around Libya, Algeria and Iraq. Syria, the third confrontation state, has registered its vociferous disapproval, too. But a closer reading of the manner of Syria's objections, and the identity of those who have given it voice — President Assad has stood out by his near-silence — would seem to indicate that even Syria is still leaving its options open.

Be that as it may, by the week's end it would seem that Sadat's gamble was beginning to pay off with Israel's whole-hearted cooperation having been assured.

The term "Geneva" has figured so centrally in the talks in Jerusalem and in Sadat's speech yesterday that it has in effect become a code word that needs elucidation. It is important to stress that in its new use by Egypt and by Israel, Geneva refers to a concept of negotiations rather than to a geographic location or a given component of participants. The Geneva Sadat and Begin have been speaking of is based on the concept of direct talks between the major protagonists in the dispute; if any major achievements are made they will be made not in the geographic Geneva, perhaps in the absence of the Syrians, and certainly in the absence of the PLO. The Soviets, hopefully, are to be frozen out of the operative stages of the negotiations. The developments of the past week would seem to have reaffirmed the view that Sadat has all along been

the primary actor, in addition to Israel, to insist on direct talks. His groundbreaking initiative in coming to Jerusalem can now be seen as being largely a result of his opposition to the possibility of Soviet meddling in the operative part of talks with Israel and to his exasperation with the latest tack in American policy which was insistent on inviting such Soviet meddling and was giving every indication of becoming mired in the procedural question of PLO representation. It was becoming clear to Sadat that this American emphasis would in all likelihood lead to the non-convening of Geneva or to its breakdown in the first session.

Exasperation does not necessarily mean a desire to keep the Americans out: Egypt — and Israel — have become too dependent on the U.S. to permit that, for all the brave talk of restoring the task of finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute back to the hands of the protagonists themselves.

Sadat, in his speech yesterday, reiterated the basic Arab demands which, in the atmosphere prevailing until last week's visit, would have made the Egyptian and Israeli positions totally irreconcilable. In the new atmosphere which has been created by Sadat's initiative, these and the counter-positions enunciated just as clearly by Begin, may be seen as starting points which are only nature in the first stage of talks aimed at ending one of the most impacted national disputes of the post-World War II world.

Looking ahead one may easily prophesy the development of deadlocks between the parties to the talks which could evoke the spectre of their total breakdown. It is at such a point that the good offices of the U.S. will in all likelihood be called upon. In preparation for such a development it is all the more incumbent on Israel that in the process of reassessing her policy in regard to the fate of the West Bank the need for American support for Israel's position be kept very much in mind.

## MR. PRESIDENT, THANK YOU

THANK YOU, Mr. President for letting us have such a lovely party, such a grand spectacle of truly historical dimensions.

"Thank you" for having allowed us to see how a really great professional actor on the stage of international statesmanship works. As the Israel TV commentator said shortly before your departure: we got used to you — your elegance, your unfailing courtesy, your steady control of the situation, the way you never put a foot wrong, your supreme professionalism in handling the stickiest questions. You spoke in style, even when you offered ideas that were unacceptable to us. Two pictures stick in the mind: your review of our young soldiers when you arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport; and the sight of you standing in an open limousine when you got back to Cairo, acknowledging the cries of the adoring masses, like a Pharaoh or Caliph of old in his chariot.

Above all, thank you for having enabled Israel to excel itself, and emerge from its decades of grey egalitarianism. Luckily, you have in our Prime Minister a man who shares your appreciation of the place of splendid ceremonies in public life.

We would also like to thank you for allowing us to demonstrate once again how well we can cope with an emergency — it's only coping with day-to-day living that seems so impossible. Now the police can revert to its usual somnolence and public transport to its standard chaos.

We are grateful for the chance we had to show everyone that we do indeed belong to an advanced world of

Mark Segal reflects on some of the contributions made by Mr. Sadat to Israeli life.

technology, and that our postal services are capable of tackling the most complex problems of modern communications. It will be difficult for the authorities to claim they cannot install a basic thing like a telephone for so many thousands of waiting citizens.

We thank you for enabling our TV and radio networks to show they can really produce some superb material and not only the commonplace drivel that usually fills our screens and the air.

THANK YOU, Mr. President for having obliged us to stop looking so sloppy as a nation. Now there is a hope that the general smartening-up, from soldiers to Knesset members, may have a lasting effect. One assumes that your adviser on Israeli folkways explained that the MKs, who disdain to wear ties with their expensive Harrods shirts, are only sporting the status symbol of landed gentry, known as kibbutniks.

We must also thank you for having enabled our political leaders to close ranks and demonstrate to the outside world the basic unity of our people. Thankfully, they contradicted the

impression gained at the Histadrut convention that a chaos was opening up between our main political forces.

Thank you, for having given us a first-class lesson in the art of being a consummate politician. The union of old hands in Israeli politics will no doubt award you a prize for your remarkably acute grasp of the intricacies of our political game. The way you took care to grant public attention — so equally — to our four Cabinet stars — Yigael Yadin, Moshe Dayan, Ezer Weizman and Ariel Sharon, indicated how well you knew who is really in the running in the succession stakes. While Premier Begin stressed that Israel did not wish either to divide or rule, you hitly proceeded to be so flattering to the Alignment, especially to Golda Meir and Shimon Peres, in such a way that Uri Baran MK is already talking about changing the party line following your visit to Jerusalem.

Thank you, too, for having made it possible for Dr. Nahum Goldmann to meet you after all. He can now include you in his after-dinner references to "Great People I Have Known."

Finally, Mr. President, may one Israeli offer you congratulations on the way you served the Arab Cause so superbly by your references to personal You have shown us what real public relations is all about. P.S. Congratulations are also due to Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem for his superb coup in persuading the President of Egypt to give money for the repair of Al-Aksa.

### READERS' LETTERS

#### The visit: as the public sees it

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — We all agree that the visit of President Anwar Sadat was, and is, a historic event.

This revolutionary move of President Sadat should thus produce a bolder stance on the part of Premier Begin, not only in private, but also in public. The achievement of peace calls for a decisive and constructive contribution; the reference to Jewish sufferings in the past, messianism and religious fervour are not politics.

It is obvious that Israel cannot hold on to the territories for ever, cannot evade the eventual necessity to establish a Palestinian state, and at the same time express the desire for peace. This is contradictory in itself.

MIRIAM G. NAPTALI

Jerusalem

Sir, — I feel gravely disappointed and disturbed after having listened to the speeches of both our leaders, following President Sadat's address to the Knesset.

Nobody expected or wanted immediate Israeli concessions. But some response to the grand gesture of the Egyptian President was called for.

ZE'EV HOLEMAN

Hod Hasharon

Sir, — The one thing I've learned from Sadat's visit is how genuinely dedicated to peace the people of Israel are — as demonstrated by their beautiful and warm reception of the leader of their adversaries. I am certain that the people of Egypt are just as strongly desirous of peace. What a pity that all these peace-loving people are dependent on the polemic debates of political leaders.

ALAN GARFIELD

Jerusalem

Sir, — It seems that President Sadat has learned from the Pope that, in dealing with the State of Israel, an ounce of honey can accomplish much more than violent or economic pressure. Methods of Countless hijackers and terrorists attempted to free Capucci from prison but failed; the Pope, with his first-time recognition of Israel and polite letter to President Katsir, achieved what others failed to do.

Although it is too early to know what President Sadat's mission will accomplish, it is fairly certain that he will achieve what this way than through the old method of pressuring Israel through economic boycotts and wars.

YAAQOV BEN SHAUL

Jerusalem

Sir, — The visit to Israel by Sadat is an insult to Jews, Judaism, and Israel.

Sadat was arrested by the British during World War II for being a Nazi sympathizer and interned for two years. Sadat wrote a letter to Hitler expressing his admiration for Hitler and Nazism. In addition, when Sadat was in the United States a few years ago, he made an anti-Semitic

remark to the press (concerning refusal of a Jewish shopkeeper to sell him a radio). Last but not least, Sadat attacked Israel on Yom Kippur four years ago which resulted in 3,000 casualties.

RAEBI M. FRIEDR

Jerusalem

Sir, — In connection with Sadat's visit, we should remember that Egypt violated the agreement signed — once even on the very day the agreement was signed — in the middle of the seven years.

When Sadat was elected president, we hoped Egypt would change behaviour and honour agreements and obligations. We had this illusion for three years and this enabled Sadat to launch treacherous attack on Yom Kippur. The price of our belief in his integrity was 3000 dead on the Egyptian Syrian fronts and many thousands of wounded.

We reached an agreement with Egypt and returned the Suez Canal and the area west of it. After we returned, Egypt violated the agreement.

We reached another agreement and returned the oilfields and the proceeds to the most important mountain passes of Sinai. After we returned, Egypt violated this agreement also.

Now Sadat is prepared to sign another treaty if we retreat. We do not know what Sadat and As decided at their summit meeting month before the Yom Kippur War and what tasks they assigned to each other. We do not know what he promised Assad this month when he went to Damascus to explain how he visited Jerusalem and how he helped Arab causes and discredited him in if we did not retreat in exchange his "enormous sacrifice" in visit Jerusalem. Sadat may also have shown his partner of the Yom Kippur War, how they would be able to take us again more efficiently, as a peace treaty, following the same strategic advantages.

Arabs would gain by our return from the vital defence spaces Sinai.

DR. A. KIMMELMA

Jerusalem

Sir, — The historic visit of President Sadat to Israel and appearance in the Knesset Jerusalem fired the imagination of the entire world. The expectation of Israel and elsewhere are great in this extraordinary event will be towards peace in this area.

It is apparent, however, that United States and the West will expect "concessions" on the part of Israel. The main stumbling block peace remain the Palestinian problem and Syria.

In order to withstand the expected pressures to make compromise dangerous for Israel's security, country must remain strong and tied. Professor Shlomo Avineri's call for a coalition to join the Government therefore laudable and timely. In presenting a united front to world, will Israel be able to achieve secure and just peace.

REUBEN EFR

Jerusalem

#### AN AGONIZING DECISION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Your article of November 14 about me saddened me greatly.

First of all, I did not convert to Christianity. I remain a Jewess.

Secondly, my decision to send my children back to the U.S. was the saddest and most agonizing one of my life. I took it only out of my love for them, as they were unhappy. I put my own feelings aside as a mother and recognized that their father and step-mother could offer them a great deal more than I could at this time: a mother and a father, who truly loved them and each other; a stable life situation; and, for my older son, the special educational help he needed. This decision has caused me to shed a great many tears.

BILLEN DORFLINGER

Haifa

#### WHO'S A REFUGEE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — While I agree with your reporter, Malka Rabinow, wrote in her article of November 14, "Jewish refugees" to press case, believe she did not stress sufficient a point which our information vice also does not explain sufficiently to the world.

I refer to the fact that the P. always insists that their problem not one of refugees and they do not wish to be called thus. As a matter of fact, they are not really refugees. The Jews who were driven out of Arab countries and came here, the Palestinian Arabs left this country for their own free will at the call of the then Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj En el Hussein; the good friend of Ad Hitler. At the time, the Jew authorities did everything they could to influence the local Arabs to remain here.

DR. E. MARKOWITZ

Ramat Ghan

### POSTSCRIPTS

THE LETTER-HEAD describes the writer as "Privy Counsellor of H.H.H. the Crown Prince, Empire of Ethiopia," living in Benidorm in the Spanish province of Alicante. The signatory, Count Dennis Sugar, has a suggestion to submit regarding the Geneva Conference.

"While all the likely participants — Israelis, Arabs, Europeans and Americans — have their moral and spiritual roots in the Old and New Testaments," he writes, "nobody has advanced the idea of first solving the moral, spiritual and religious differences. This would be the basis for a solution of the political problems."

"I therefore suggest that the 'Geneva' Conference should take place in Jerusalem... Restoring the natural role of Jerusalem — the spiritual, moral and religious capital of the non-Asian world — the delegates... Inspired by the atmosphere of the city, would interpret the mandates of their governments according to the spirit of Jerusalem. 'Miracles have always happened in Jerusalem. This will be yet another.'"

Of course, we do not know what advice the Privy Counsellor gave the Crown Prince of Ethiopia. But we appreciate his belief in the virtues of Jerusalem.

WE OFFER our readers the following story to sweeten the pill of higher bus fares.

In a letter entitled: "Thanks to Egged," the writer tells us that on the morning of October 31, she and her husband boarded the direct bus from Abuza in Haifa to Tel Aviv. Just outside Haifa, her husband suddenly felt unwell and they halted.

"All the passengers were concerned and were eager to help."

"The driver, without saying a word, turned the bus round and drove straight to the Ramham Hospital where my husband was given prompt treatment. Fortunately, it was not a heart attack. 'I'm sure that if the sudden illness had been more serious, the driver's prompt action would have saved a life. Again, many thanks to Egged.'"

L. G.

SOME PEOPLE collect stamps, others Old or Modern masters.

The latest and most unusual kind of collecting is apparently being carried out in Britain. The object of the new hunt? Rare fossils more than 400 million years old. The collectors? Mostly Germans, according to Olin.

Using pneumatic drills, German foraging parties recently ripped up hundreds of yards of rock at a fossil-rich area in Scotland. They then used power saws to cut off prize specimens, probably the fossil sea scorpions for which the site is famous.

The identity of the collectors was not hard to spot. They left behind them, the report notes, empty beer and worst tin. German newspapers and a dated envelope. But they broke no British law, since geological specimens are not afforded the protection given to works of art or archaeological sites.

The "looters" in Scotland are believed to be collectors who trade in fossils, fine specimens of which fetch big money. Fossil horses have fetched as much as £170,000 each and fossil bats about £127,000.

Norway is complaining about the same problem and its Ministry of Environment has now accepted responsibility for guarding fossil sites.

LIFE is getting harder for the Soviet Jewish doctors who typify Israel and look for "greener pastures" in the United States.

According to the latest statistics, of the 989 Soviet Jewish physicians who have set for the required qualifying exam for practice in America since 1973, only 189 passed. The U.S. authorities have made the test tougher. While 60 per cent of those tested in 1973 passed, only 20 of them earned a passing grade this year.

J.S.

A MOROCCAN Jewish waiter named Bob, wearing the white-skirted uniform of the famous Evzone soldiers, will greet diners at the Jerusalem Hilton's Hamsah Grill this week during the hotel's Greek Festival.

The Hilton chain brought chefs from its hotels in Athens and Corfu to cook Greek national dishes — but with careful observance of kashrut. Barzud music, flags, baskets of fresh vegetables and girls clad in Greek costumes round out the atmosphere. The menu, which stresses vegetables, lemon juice and stuffed vine leaves, begins with 11 hors d'oeuvres and ends with light pastry covered with honey.

J.S.

WE SAW a wonderful new machine at work in Jerusalem the other morning.

"Looking rather like a bulldozer, it was emitting fine sprays of water from the front and washing down the pavement (not the road itself). Full marks to the Municipality, we thought, as we watched the driver manoeuvre his machine around trees and bus-stop poles. But why at 9.30 in the morning, when Jaffa Road is full of people on their lawful errands? Why not at six in the morning, or at midnight? But we suppose that would involve overtime pay."

On the other hand, we felt apologetic as we stepped on the freshly "sponged" pavement and then took our wet footprints into the post office.

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